

WILL MEDIATE

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY REPLIES TO EMPEROR KWANG HSU'S APPEAL.

He Will Tender His Good Offices to the Powers if Certain Conditions Be Complied With.

CHINA MUST LIFT THE VEIL

THAT NOW SHROUDS THE PEKING SITUATION IN MYSTERY.

And Foreign Governments Must Be Placed in Direct Communication with Their Ministers.

WU TING FANG IS SATISFIED

HE THINKS THE PRESIDENT'S TERMS ARE REASONABLE.

And Presents Another Cablegram Saying the Legationnaires Were Safe on July 15.

MEDIATION NOT CERTAIN

ASSENT OF ALL THE POWERS MUST FIRST BE OBTAINED.

Policy of the United States in Case of Failure—Text of the Chinese Appeal and McKinley's Reply.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President McKinley's reply to the appeal of the Chinese Emperor for American mediation is regarded on all sides as a very able and adroit state paper. If the Emperor accepts and fulfills the three conditions laid down by the President the situation would cease to be acute and order might be restored without fighting. These conditions briefly are:

First—That the Chinese government give this government assurances that the foreign ministers are alive and well.

Second—That they be placed immediately in direct communication with their governments.

Third—That the Chinese government aid the allied forces in their movement on Peking.

Minister Wu expressed himself as highly satisfied with these conditions. If his imperial master is of the same mind the worst of the trouble will soon be over. One thing is sure, the acceptance of or failure to accept these conditions by the Emperor will of itself go far to solve the mystery of the Peking situation. None of the conditions are unreasonable, but at the same time, taken together, they subject the Emperor's good faith to a crucial test. If the ministers are alive the Emperor can say so, and can put them in immediate communication with their governments. If he fails to do this it will be proof that they are dead, or that the Emperor is absolutely without power at his own capital. In either case it would be the duty of the allies to take Peking, solve the mystery and adopt such a course for the future government of China as would make a repetition of the horror a physical impossibility.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, said tonight that he hoped that the reply of Minister Conger at Peking to the second message sent to him by Mr. Hay would be received with more expedition than the first, which came to hand last Friday. That message and response took nine days. The second message was sent by Mr. Wu the day before yesterday and he believes that as a result of improved conditions and the possibility of restored communications between Shanghai and the northern cities of the empire an answer ought to come to hand within a more reasonable time than the first. Evidently Mr. Wu places some hope on the talk of the removal of the foreign ministers to Tien-Tsin, and he suggested to-night that possibly one of the important messages received from China in the near future would be "Conger is in Tien-Tsin." The reply of the Chinese government to President McKinley's conditional consent to act as mediator in the pending difficulties is not expected here for some days, as the Tsung Li Yamen will want time in which to consider the conditions laid down by the President.

Some of the officials here have noticed with considerable interest Li Hung Chang's reported statement that the approach of allied forces near Peking would result in the immediate death of the foreigners there and in this connection they point out that apparently the real object of Li's visit to the north is for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the advance of the relief column.

MCKINLEY TO KWANG HSU.

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WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following correspondence between the President of the United States and the Emperor of China was made public by the State Department this morning:

"Translation of a cablegram received by Minister Wu on July 23, 1900, from the Tsung Li Yamen, dated July 23, 1900:

"Have received a telegram from Governor Yuan (of Shan-Tung), dated 23d day of this month (July 19), who, having received from the Privy Council at Peking a dispatch embodying an imperial letter to the President of the United States, has instructed me to transmit to your Excellency. The imperial message is respectfully transmitted as follows:

"The Emperor of China to his Excellency, the President of the United States, Greeting:

"China has long maintained friendly relations with the United States, and is deeply conscious that the object of the

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ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA NOT ALTOGETHER IN ACCORD.

Americans and British Said to Be Acting in Unity, but Jealousies Are Cropping Out Among Others.

IN NEED OF INTERPRETERS

THE LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY HAMPERING MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Messengers Employed by the Various Commanders Not Able to Understand Each Other.

LI HUNG CHANG INTERVIEWED

HE WILL WAIT AT SHANGHAI FOR NEWS BEFORE GOING TO PEKING.

Says Foreigners Will Be Escorted to Tien-Tsin by an Army of 10,000—China Must Not Be Divided.

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Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, July 25, 4 a. m.—Although the American and British forces are working harmoniously in China the question of communication between Taku and Peking gives evidence of jealousies between the powers, and other difficulties have been hampering the military operations. A dispatch to the Daily News from Tien-Tsin, dated July 14, and describing the fighting, says:

"Colonel Liscum mistook the road and was nearly isolated. General Dordard, on a premature report from the Japanese commander that the city had been entered, ordered a general advance, which proved a costly error. Much valuable time was lost and trouble occasioned yesterday morning because messengers between General Dordard and General Dordard did not understand each other's language."

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail says that when the Chinese regulars saw the Boxers who led the attack being killed they began to retreat. He asserts that the admirals have decided that it would be useless to move toward Peking without at least 60,000 men. In an editorial referring to this statement, the Daily Mail comments on the American proposal to advance with 7,000 men. It says: "We have learned in Africa how dangerous it is to despise our enemies, and in the interest of civilization, we do not wish to see such a lesson read to the United States by the 'beastly Chinese.'"

A whole batch of Tien-Tsin dispatches have been received. All praise the gallantry of the Americans and Japanese. The Standard's correspondent says the Americans at first made a mistake in understanding the fighting capacity of the Chinese, whose fight was really terrific. He expresses some doubt about the abilities of the allies to hold the position captured until they are reinforced. It appears that large hauls of silver were made by the allies, the metal being carried away in buckets and the Chinese calmly assisting.

EARL LI WISHES TO COMMAND.

Requests for mediation addressed to foreign powers are interpreted here to be a preparation for the return of foreign aid to repress the rebellion, and Li Hung Chang's statement that he could restore order with 20,000 white troops is looked on as a subtle argument in favor of appointing him to the command of the allied forces to the exclusion of a Japanese general.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Monday, says: "In an interview to-day Li Hung Chang reiterated his statement that if the Manchus party had been guilty of horrible treachery involved in a massacre of the members of the legations, he would absolutely refuse to attempt to negotiate. He said the present intention of the Tsung Li Yamen was to memorialize the Empress dowager to revivify the legations and then to arrange to send them to Tien-Tsin under the escort of General Sung Wad Lin. He declared that the fighting had ceased and that the foreign troops were holding a position south of the Yu-Ho bridge, while General Tung Fuh Siang's forces were on the north."

Earl Li expressed the intention to wait for news of the movement of the foreign legations before proceeding further. On receiving this he will be escorted by allied troops, who are now mustering in this province. Regarding the negotiations, he said he believed that China's finances would be ruined by paying the indemnity, and the people would not submit to further annexation of territory. He thinks the powers ought to accept assurances of a reformed administration and of the removal of the officials responsible for the crisis. Obviously Li Hung Chang has changed his views or his methods, while the purity of his arguments is increasing with age.

MANCHUS TEMPORIZING.

The impression is gaining ground here that the Manchus are temporizing, while preparing to retreat to Hsiao-Ping. A confidential member of his staff says that Earl Li will not go north until he is convinced that the Empress dowager has seen the folly of her present policy.

The Hong-Kong correspondent of the Times says that before leaving Li Hung Chang countermanded his order for the Black Flags to march on Peking, and they are now encamped outside of Canton. A Japanese military report from Tien-Tsin says that at a conference of the allied commanders it was decided to organize a military government of the city. Three administrators were appointed, Russian, Japanese and English, with equal

GALLANT WORK

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING IN AND AROUND TIEN-TSIN.

Hundreds of Chinese Killed When the Allied Forces Attacked and Captured a Fortified Arsenal.

CITY BOMBARDED THREE DAYS

AND HEAVY LOSS INFLICTED ON THE INTERNATIONAL FORCES.

Total Casualties Among the Foreigners About Eight Hundred Killed and Wounded.

AMERICAN TROOPS SUFFERED

NINTH INFANTRY LOST NEARLY 100 AND MARINES TWENTY-TWO.

Another Account of Col. Liscum's Death and the Brave Fight Made by His Men—After the Battle.

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SAFE IN PEKING

RUSSIANS SAY THEIR TROOPS ENTERED THE CITY TWO DAYS AGO.

And that All the Foreigners Who Have Been Besieged for Over a Month Were Found Alive.

REPORT IS NOT CONFIRMED

BUT IS SENT FROM TIEN-TSIN BY A BRITISH CORRESPONDENT.

French Consul Assured by Li Hung Chang that M. Pichon Is Alive and Will Be Heard From.

LETTER FROM MACDONALD

THAT HAS CAUSED A PESSIMISTIC FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Written on July 4, When the Legation Garrison at Peking Was Barely Able to Hold Out.

SALISBURY ANXIOUS FOR NEWS

HAS ASKED TO BE PUT IN COMMUNICATION WITH M'DONALD.

Possibility that the Foreign Ministers, If Not Already Massacred, Will Be Held as Hostages.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, July 25, 4 a. m.—The Standard's correspondent at Tien-Tsin sends a curious statement to the effect that Russians claim that their force occupied Peking two days ago, and that all the foreigners were safe.

LI SAYS M. PICHON IS ALIVE.

PARIS, July 25, 12:30 a. m.—M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from the French consul at Shanghai, dated July 23, which says: "Li Hung Chang has just assured me that M. Pichon (French minister to China), is living, and he has agreed to transmit to him a message from me requesting a reply within five days."

BRITISH STILL SKEPTICAL.

LONDON, July 25, 4 a. m.—Sir Claude MacDonald's message, dated July 4, appealing for relief, is regarded in London as only a prelude to the absolute confirmation of the massacre. It is the opinion, also, of the Japanese minister here. The newspapers suggest that the British minister's dispatch was held back and released about the same time as Mr. Conger's undated message.

M'DONALD'S MESSAGE.

Letter Appealing for Relief That Is Said to Have Been Written July 4.

LONDON, July 24.—The Foreign Office to-day received a dispatch from the British consul at Tien-Tsin, dated July 24, stating that he had just received a letter from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking, dated July 4, appealing for relief. There were enough provisions at the legation to last a fortnight, the letter said, but the garrison was unequal to the task of holding out against a determined attack for many days. There has been forty-four deaths and about double that number wounded. The Foreign Office thinks the dispatch does not affect the main question of the reported massacre of members of the legation at Peking.

KEMPF RAISES A STORM.

The Rear Admiral Insists on Receiving a Salute of Thirteen Guns.

LONDON, July 24.—The Globe's naval correspondent at Taku writes: "Admiral Kempf has raised a storm in a teacup on the salute question. He is second in command of the station, and thus entitled to eleven guns as rear admiral, and this was recently given him by the Endymion at Yokohama. He claimed thirteen guns, stating that no American admiral got eleven guns, their values being: Full admiral, 17; vice admiral, 15; rear admiral, 13. The United States having just started the grade of admiral, it is probable Kempf thought out the regulations in pure ignorance, as there appears to be no reason why a United States rear admiral should be worth more power than any other rear admiral. To his protest Rear Admiral Kempf was informed that the captain of the Endymion will give him as many guns as he wanted if there was sufficient powder on the ship, but until they publish their regulations we had to go by ours. The Orlando (British armored ship) arriving at Taku, knew nothing of this squabble and rubbed it in by saluting the Chinese rear admiral with thirteen guns. Kempf then threatened to distinguish the number or a salute was intended, the Newark had the good taste to return thirteen."

ENTITLED TO THIRTEEN GUNS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The report of the London Globe's correspondent at Taku of a question of naval etiquette raised by Admiral Kempf in connection with the number of guns to which he is entitled excited amused comment at the Navy Department. Admiral Kempf, the junior rear admiral on the station, being ranked by Admiral Remy, is entitled to thirteen guns under our naval regulations. If the British naval regulations make a distinction between senior and junior rear admirals ours do not. The double-storied flag in our navy receives thirteen guns, while the British flag receives eleven. In the old days there were usually a rear admiral and a commodore, but when Admiral Dewey arrived in New York harbor in return for the seventeen guns which his fleet of the United States Navy had captured from the Japanese fleet, the blue and the white red stars were added to the flag.

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